

United States Shorebird Conservation Plan

Restoration Plan Database: Crystal Reports of Individual Plan Summaries

I. BASIC PLAN DATA

Plan name:

United States Shorebird Conservation Plan

Brief description of plan:

The US Shorebird Conservation Plan is a partnership involving organizations throughout the United States committed to the conservation of shorebirds. The document summarizes all of the major technical reports and recommendations produced by the various working groups that participated in developing the Plan. The organizations and individuals working on the Plan have developed conservation goals for each region of the country, identified critical habitat conservation needs and key research needs, and proposed education and outreach programs to increase awareness of shorebirds and the threats they face. The Plan represents a significant contribution to the development of landscape level wildlife conservation, and can contribute significantly to these larger goals as part of a broad partnership for wetland conservation.

Region the plan is located within:

North Atlantic Region
Mid-Atlantic Region
South-Atlantic Region
Gulf of Mexico Region
Pacific Region
Great Lakes Region
Interior Region

Watershed(s) included within the plan:

Area plan covers (in square miles):

square miles

Plan scale:

National

Plan's lead organization(s):

Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences

Plan's Main Contact Information:

Stephen Brown
Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences
P.O. Box 1770
Manomet, MA 02345
508-224-6521
508-224-9220
www.manomet.org/USSCP

On-line version of plan:

Date of original plan:

8/2000

II. TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Plan includes restoration goals: Y

Level of detail of the goals:

G

Summary of the goals:

The Plan has three major goals at different scales. At a regional scale, the goal of the Plan is to ensure that adequate quantity and quality of habitat is identified and maintained to support the different shorebirds that breed in, winter in, and migrate through each region. At a national scale, the goal is to stabilize populations of all shorebird species known or suspected of being in decline due to limiting factors occurring within the US, while ensuring that common species are also protected from future threats. At a hemispheric scale, the goal is to restore and maintain the populations of all shorebird species in the Western Hemisphere through cooperative international efforts.

Plan recommends restoration of specific project sites:

N

Plan includes a discussion of funding sources:

Y

Plan addresses long-term protection of restored sites:

Partners included in developing the plan:

Federal
State
Local
Business/Industry
Academia

Type(s) of public outreach included during plan development:

Plan includes public outreach as part of plan implementation (e.g. annual public meeting, local group participation):

Y

Plan discusses the application of innovative approaches to restoration:

N

Plan make use of GIS mapping capabilities:

N

Plan addresses monitoring/reference sites for ecosystem level monitoring (baseline conditions) by:

G

Plan addresses monitoring/reference sites for project level monitoring by:

G

The plan discusses or coordinates with other restoration plans covering the same geographic area:

Y

Other plan names:

North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP), North Americal Colonial Waterbird Plan

Plan contains detailed information on historic and/or current habitat size, rate of loss, acres restored or protected, etc.):

Y

Summary of this habitat information:

Natural landscapes in the United States have been altered significantly, and the wetlands, shoreline habitats, and grasslands used by shorebirds have been particularly disturbed. For many shorebird species, existing information is insufficient to determine how these alterations have affected populations. Many shorebird species face significant threats from habitat loss, human disturbance, and from different forms of habitat degradation such as pollution, prey resource depletion, and increasing threats from predators. Despite ongoing conservation efforts, many shorebird populations are declining, in some cases at alarming rates. Because development pressure will continue, critical conservation actions must be identified, integrated management practices must be developed, and ongoing changes in habitat configuration, quality and availability must be controlled. Focused conservation action is needed now to protect and restore necessary habitats and address other threats to prevent additional shorebird species from becoming threatened or endangered. The loss of wetland habitat in the US has motivated federal, state, and private agencies to increase conservation and management of wetlands to preserve the public values of these critical habitats.